



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 June 1989

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Central African Republic

Two Ministers Replaced in Cabinet Reshuffle

AB1506191789 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] In the Central African Republic [CAR], President Andre Kolingba has reshuffled his government for the second time in 5 months. Two ministers and a state secretary are leaving the government while six new faces are joining it.

The new faces are Jean Limbassa, formerly permanent secretary at the Ministry of Public Health, who becomes the minister of public health; and Dieudonne Padoudji-Yadjoua, member of the Central African Democratic Rally, the only party in the country, who has been appointed the new minister of energy, mines, and geology. This ministry also receives one of the four new state secretaries, Francois Wagoulou. The three others have been appointed to the Ministry of Rural Development, Energy, and Mines; Higher Education; and Foreign Affairs, whose new state secretary was previously ambassador to Algeria.

The two ministers who are leaving the government are Theodore Baga-Yambo, of the Ministry of Rural Development, and Michel Salle of the Ministry of Energy. In all, the new CAR Government consists of 24 members—16 ministers and 8 state secretaries.

Chad

OAU Talks With Libya Set for Libreville

Minister Acheikh Arrives

AB1406215789 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Excerpt] The minister of external relations arrived in Libreville late this morning at the head of a high-ranking delegation. In the Gabonese capital, Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar will take part in the meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya conflict. The meeting is being held on the initiative of El Hadj Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state and chairman of the committee. The meeting of experts began late this morning and will organize the agenda and the ministerial meeting that will probably begin tomorrow.

This Libreville meeting is important because it will not only examine the issue of the occupation of the Aozou Strip, but will also try to ease the tension currently prevailing in the subregion due to Libya's military activities in the eastern region of Chad. [passage omitted]

Discussions Break Down

NC1706161289 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Libreville, June 17 (AFP)—Talks aimed at defusing tensions between Chad and Libya broke down here Saturday [17 June] after an hour and a half because the countries' foreign ministers couldn't agree on an agenda, officials said.

Acheikh Ibn Oumar of Chad and Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi of Libya were to leave Gabon Saturday night, they added.

Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, who was to have mediated the talks, said lower-ranking officials would continue meeting Sunday and the ministerial-level talks would be reconvened at a later date.

The collapse of the talks on a matter of form after three days of lower-level negotiations came before substance was even discussed, officials said.

The two visiting ministers made no comment except to say that they hoped to meet with Gabonese President Omar Bongo before their departure.

Chad has recently placed troops along its border on alert, claiming Libya is preparing another invasion, this time from Sudan. Sudan and Libya have denied the accusations.

Gabon is the president of a special Organization of African Unity committee charged with mediating between Libya and Chad.

Further on Talks' 'Failure'

AB1706202089 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The Gabon-Chad-Libya ministerial meeting began this morning in Libreville. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the OAU ad hoc committee that is chaired by Gabonese head of state El Hadj Omar Bongo. The session had to be suspended due to disagreements over the agenda. Despite this procedural disagreement, the discussions will continue tomorrow at the level of experts of the three countries. In his opening address, Martin Bongo, Gabon's minister of state and minister of foreign affairs, appealed in particular for the smooth conduct of the deliberations in an atmosphere of mutual respect. He also appealed for friendship and brotherhood during the discussions. [passage omitted]

Well, Jean-Maurice Mboumba Ibinda, you covered the opening session of this meeting for Africa No 1. We can say that the meeting ended in failure over a procedural matter. Is that not the case?

[Ibinda] Well, we can say that the meeting between the Chadians and Libyans failed over a matter of form, whereas we were expecting a final communique which was to confirm the work carried out by the commission of experts. On the other hand, this meeting has enabled the two countries to better appreciate all the previous achievements attained under the leadership of the chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee, Gabonese President Omar Bongo. One such achievement is that national unity has been achieved in Chad. There are also brighter prospects for the future, as Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar stressed in the following statement:

[Begin Acheikh recording] As for the Chadian people, [words indistinct] we passed through a time between 1978 and 1982 [passage indistinct]. But we must at least say that since the advent of the Third Republic, and despite certain obstacles, there has been real progress. I think that at the moment there is no longer a problem of internal division. [passage omitted]

Government Assesses Talks

*AB1806213189 Ndjamená Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] The meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya border dispute, which brought together the foreign ministers of both countries, under the chairmanship of the Gabonese foreign minister, was suspended yesterday. The suspension occurred only 1 and ½ hours after the opening of discussions. What are the issues and the reasons for this impasse? Here is Moussa Sako:

[Sako] Well, it was a real impasse, both for Chad and for close observers of the Chad-Libya conflict. However, this did not come as a surprise, for we were somewhat expecting the lame excuses that Libya was going to raise

to once again avoid discussing the issue of Libya's occupation of a part of Chad. This issue appears on the agenda and is entitled to be there: the issue of settling the territorial dispute through peaceful means.

Once again, as proof of its permanent bad faith, Libya put forward the issue of Libyan prisoners of war held in Chad as the priority issue to be discussed, whereas this topic appears nowhere in the agenda prepared by Gabon. This agenda even has one chapter for ceasing all forms of hostility. It is within this context that Libya was called upon to cease its military preparations in eastern Chad, and its hostile media campaign against our country. The Libyans went to Libreville because of the moral pressure exerted on them by Africa, and they want to give the impression that they are actually seeking a solution. However, Libya went to Libreville to throw dust in the people's eyes by conveniently avoiding the real issue at stake: the territorial dispute upon which all other aspects of the conflict hinge, notably the issue of prisoners. This prisoner of war issue can immediately be resolved as soon as a general solution to the Chad-Libyan conflict is found. The Chadian delegation was illogically forced to live with this reality. To be forced to discuss secondary issues while avoiding their main causes is tantamount to a kind of blackmail, which is something that cannot be accepted in the Chad-Libya dispute.

As can be seen, Tripoli shows no sign of wanting to settle the main issue, but rather is first seeking to obtain immediate gains. Yet Chad's aim of addressing the root cause of the dispute first will simultaneously help to establish healthy and lasting relations with Libya, relations devoid of suspicion.

It should, however, be noted that Chadian experts remain in Libreville to continue their deliberations.

Ethiopia

TPLF Says Gonder Air Raid Kills 70

EA1806193289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray
Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 1500 GMT
18 Jun 89

[Text] A blatant air raid is the Dergue's peace call. Instead of replying to the open letter and the peace proposals addressed to it by the Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF], the fascist Dergue has acted during the week to show that it can solve problems by bombing. Less than a week after having staged a peace drama in its puppet Shengo, the Dergue has perpetrated antipeople and antipeace acts against the oppressed people of Gonder and Tigray. In an air raid on 10 June 1989 on Belesa market, Hamusit town in Gonder region, 105 compatriots were mercilessly bombed, with 70 killed and 35 wounded. Animals and property also suffered heavy damage.

TPLF Official on Conditions for Peace Talks

AB1406082989 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 13 Jun 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Prospects for peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and one of the rebel groups—the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] seem a little brighter today. Immediately after the Ethiopian parliament offered to hold unconditional talks with rebels in the presence of international observers, the TPLF was reported to have rejected the offer out of hand. But today the TPLF says that is not its position and it never was. TPLF Central Committee member Berhanu Gebre is in London. Robin White asked him exactly what their position is:

[Begin recording] [Gebre] The TPLF, we have accepted to negotiate with the Ethiopian regime within 1 month's time.

[White] So you want talks to begin almost immediately....

[(Gabrey)] Yeah. To start immediately based on our peace proposals which have come out in March 1989.

[White] Now, where do you want these talks to take place?

[Gebre] Well, as to the place and time, we are going to (?review) it in the coming future. [sentence as heard]

[White] But I understand that the Ethiopian foreign minister is going to be traveling here in Europe shortly. Would you take this opportunity to try and see him?

[Gebre] It has to go through certain procedures as well. So if the Ethiopian Government says that it has delegated its person and if we agreed on the observer body and time and place, why not? We are saying that it has to be done in 1 month's time.

[White] But why do you hesitate to see him? If he is in Europe, why don't you just call him up and go along and see him and say: Let's sit down and discuss?

[Gebre] [laughter] Things don't go that way.

[White] Why not?

[Gebre] Because you can check the Ethiopian regime's records. One, it has been adamantly opposing resolving the problems in Ethiopia; secondly, they have been considering and they still consider this movement as a group of bandits and not a serious political organization as they are, which have rallied millions of people. So it has to be a serious working discussion. It cannot be arranged simply by phoning and so on.

[White] You mentioned that you have your own peace plan. Could you briefly tell me the main points in that peace plan?

[Gebre] Yes, our peace plan is that it is basically based on two issues: The root cause of the problem is the violation of democratic rights and it says that Ethiopian people should decide their fate; how Ethiopia should go in the future, it has to be decided by the Ethiopian people, not by political parties or by government. As to the peace package, you know, we have put up this package taking this principle. The peace package includes: one, cease-fire; two, release of all political prisoners, and allow political exiles to return to Ethiopia; to safeguard democratic rights to the Ethiopian people; freedom of speech; freedom to organize and so on; allow political parties and groups to work and conduct political activities freely; dismantle repressive institutions of the regime; expell all foreign military experts and close military camps. These are the main points of the peace proposals.

[White] That sounds an awful lot. When it comes to the crunch, would you be prepared to sit in the same government and take part in the same government with President Mengistu?

[Gebre] Yes, one of the points is that, you know, there should be a provisional government consisting of all political parties in the country. The government can come through its political organization to the provisional

government. So in that case it can work during the provisional government along with other forces and then it will depend on the Ethiopian people which political party or parties they elect to power will come to power. [sentence as heard]

[White] But are you not asking Mengistu to negotiate his own political demise?

[Gebre] Well, if the Ethiopian people elect him or elect the ruling group to government then that won't be a problem, but I am quite confident that the Ethiopian regime is not going to be elected; the present regime is not going to be elected by....

[White] But why should they negotiate; why should they negotiate? What is....

[Gebre] We are saying that the Ethiopian people should decide their own fate. Let the Ethiopian people decide everything. Who has given this group (?the power) to decide for the Ethiopian people? They have no right at all to decide for the Ethiopian people. Let the Ethiopian people decide their own fate. [end recording]

Kenya

Daniel arap Moi Addresses KANU Conference

EA1706132289 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
0852 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at the KANU delegates conference at Nyayo Stadium in Nairobi—live; passages within slantlines in English]

[Excerpts] Please be seated. Leaders of the ruling Kenya African National Union [KANU] party, delegates, district party officials, and district delegates: I am very pleased to see you here so that we can discuss party affairs. [passage omitted]

KANU is now greatly strengthened. We have agreed to employ eight young men at the party headquarters to run party affairs. I trust you will be informed of their duties. There will be an accountant. Each of them will carry out all types of duties. Some will visit the districts to keep up with developments in those areas. The party has been greatly strengthened—a woman has even been employed to deal with women's affairs. The affiliation of Maendeleo ya Wanawake [women's organization] and the Congress of Trade Unions to KANU has also been effected with a view to engaging the interest of everyone, wherever they work. [passage omitted]

We are, as you are, independent, and as an independent nation let us show other nations that our opinions are our own. We will not be told to do this or that, like children who cannot make their own decisions.

All the propaganda being spread about Kenya is completely baseless, because outsiders do not understand the Kenyan people. They do not know that Kenya is /number one/ in /propaganda/. They have not understood this and I do not know when they will understand this. They have made a point of bothering us with their dirty propaganda. Even this morning I received a strange letter from Amnesty International.

It said: /I am very concerned about the fact that Mr Noah arap Too has been detained without charge [laughter] or trial under the republic security regulations of the Preservation of Public Security Act and that he has not had access to a lawyer since his detention./

/In this connection I would like to obtain more information about the following points: Has Mr Noah arap Too been informed about the reason for his detention? Had he had any charges already being prepared against him? Has Mr Noah arap Too been allowed access to legal representatives of his choice? Did Mr Noah arap Too ever use or advocate violence, or not? Are there any review tribunals on his case being held? And if so when and where did they took [as heard] place?/

/According to my information, prison conditions are poor. Please let me know whether Mr Noah arap Too is allowed access to his wife, children [laughter], and relatives; requires any medical treatment, and if so it is assured that he is receiving it; is receiving an adequate diet, a bed or mattress, blankets, washing and toilet facilities?/

/Dear sir, please do all in your power so that Mr Noah arap Too will be charged with a recognizable criminal offence and given a fair trial, or released from detention./

Do you hear that filth? I do not know whether Too himself is here. The head of the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] is here.

And this comes from West Germany, the Amnesty International people. This shows that all those people, with all their lies, write filthy and nonexistent stories. [applause] And when you hear all that they write, like those that run away, /they are self-inflicted/. They go into /self-exile/. They run away just for the sake of running away. Who has expelled them?

So, beware of the enemies of Kenya. This information reaches every corner of the world, although the people live in peace. Let us be people who safeguard peace in our country, so that other peoples can know that we are a self-governing people. I would also like to say that it is your duty, /being/ citizens, citizens of the party, to see to it that, all over the country, you do exactly what KANU

says as regards forest and water conservation and the fight against erosion, with the cooperation of government officials [passage omitted]

Do not give away all your secrets until everyone says: When you hear the BBC speaking, you pour out all your affairs, thinking that everything will be straightened out. Do you think they will settle anything for you? Not at all. When people are released from detention, they run to the BBC. Why don't they run to the NATION or to the KENYA TIMES and tell them "the mistakes I saw are such and such". Instead you run to the BBC. Is the BBC mother? [applause] It is not mother. Is it not an imperialist? And if it is an imperialist, then it is the mother of an imperialist. You are afraid, but the settler was nothing but a settler. What I believe in is equality. [applause] If you believe you are /number two/, it is your own affair. [passage omitted]

We are trying to follow a clean path. The most important thing is that we must (?sell) a lot.

As for poaching, and so forth, I thank Mr Leakey, Richard Leakey, who has straightened out the poaching issue, etc. That is why I said the other day that I do not care if someone has ears which go this way around as long as he is working for me, working for the government, so long as he is working the right way. If he is working the right way, I say: Hallelujah, this is the right guy. What is the point of having your own kin when they are eating you up and spoiling things. As I said, I do not want this—even if it is my own child. If you see him doing evil, report him to the police, not to me. Take him to the police. If he does that sort of thing, treat him like any other child or any other servant of the people. Do not think that just because it is Moi's child, the child of a VIP—I say no. [applause] If you hide it, it is your own (?problem), not Moi's. [passage omitted]

I would like to report to the KANU delegates conference that I had given the universities the challenge of making a car and that they have /met my challenge/. They have achieved that. What is needed now is funds to implement the project. I will soon inform you about the matter, so that the party can decide how to go about it. If we go ahead with production, we will need a lot of money. This is the duty of the party. And, /of course/, it will register with citizens the world over. I am disclosing the secret to the party first. Even if they write, let them write. The secret has got to be disclosed to the party first, for you are leaders. [passage omitted]

Party Elects Vice President, Other Officials
EA1606184689 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi chaired a KANU [Kenya African National Union] delegates conference at the Nyayo National Stadium [in

Nairobi] during which the vice president and minister for finance, Prof George Saitoti, was elected as the party vice president. [passage omitted]

Also elected at other posts: for the post of secretary general was the minister for transport and communications, Mr Joseph Kamotho, who is also the Murang'a KANU branch chairman. The post fell vacant following the death of the minister for local government, Mr Moses Mudavadi. [passage omitted]

An assistant minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Japhet Lijoodi, was also elected unopposed as the new party treasurer. The post fell vacant after the minister for local government and physical planning, Mr William Ole Ntimama, resigned yesterday. [passage omitted]

Speaking after the elections, President Moi, who is also the president of the ruling party, told Kenyans to beware of malicious propaganda being propagated by Amnesty International with the assistance of Kenyan fugitives abroad.

Former Vice President Expelled From Party
EA1506220889 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Summary] The governing council of the ruling party, KANU [Kenyan African National Union], under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, today expelled a total of fourteen people from the party. One of those expelled was Dr Josphat Karanja, the former vice president of the country.

Action Urged Against MP for BBC Interview
EA1506082689 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
14 Jun 89 p 31

[Article by Kenneth Mwema]

[Excerpt] The government has been urged to interrogate and take appropriate security measures against a Voi councillor and KANU [Kenya African National Union] official who claimed in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) last Wednesday [7 June] that Kenya's ethnic Somalis were being mistreated. The call was made on Monday [12 June] by the Taita Taveta District KANU branch during an executive committee meeting chaired by the minister for lands and housing, Mr Darius Mbela, and attended by all MP's from the district.

Briefing the press after the meeting which also recommended disciplinary measures against Councillor Muhammad Aden of Voi East Ward, Mr Mbela said the councillor was interviewed by the BBC at Heathrow Airport while on transit to Vancouver, Canada.

"We have made the necessary disciplinary recommendations as a party branch which we will forward to the party headquarters. We have also instructed the DC [district commissioner] to take the necessary security measures against the councillor when he returns back," Mr Mbela told the KENYA TIMES.

He said information confirmed by the branch showed that the councillor had been supporting poaching activities in Taita Taveta District and inciting people against the government. He was also collecting money illegally from wananchi [citizens]. "His interview and subsequent comments with the BBC show clearly that he has ill intentions against our government which treats every Kenyan equally," Mr Mbela added. He said the councillor should be asked to substantiate claims he made during the interview. Mr Mbela, however, declined to disclose the disciplinary measures recommended by the branch saying that the matter was confidential until released by the party headquarters. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Gives Revised Budget Estimates
EA1606150189 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Summary] Kenyan Finance Minister George Saitoti gave the following revised estimates for the budget outturn for the 1988-89 fiscal year: Total recurrent revenue is 1,792.2 million Kenyan pounds—up 47.6 million over last year's forecast—made up of 407 million pounds from customs and excise, 535 million pounds from income tax, 589 million pounds from sales tax, and 261.2 million pounds from other taxes and revenues; total recurrent expenditure is 2,036.6 million pounds—up 136.3 million over last year's forecast; total development expenditure is 789.5 million, made up of 392.4 million issued by the government and 397.1 million in appropriation in aid; and overall budget deficit is equivalent to 4.5 percent of gross domestic product.

Minister Receives Israeli Ambassador
EA1506131489 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Kenya lays heavy emphasis on the development of science and technology as a base for the country's speedy economic development. The minister for research, science, and technology, Mr George Muhoho, said this while receiving the Israeli ambassador to Kenya, Mr Ayre Ivztan, in his office. Mr Muhoho said that Kenya hopes to benefit greatly from scientific and technological advancement made by Israel after the updating of the memorandum of a technical agreement signed by the two countries in 1966. The minister hopes that through exchange of scientific information and transfer of irrigation [as heard] Kenya will be able to fully exploit the agricultural potential in the country's arid and semiarid areas which were similar to those in Israel. He also said that Kenya will learn a lot in the fields of fishing, poultry, and horticultural farming from Israel.

*** Kisumu Officials Condemn 'Seditious' Papers**
34000501a Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
5 May 89 p 12

[Article by Jeremiah Aurah]

[Text] An unknown group of people have invaded Kisumu town and were busy distributing seditious publications, Kisumu mayor, Councillor George Olilo, claimed yesterday.

He said the publications which are critical of the Government were being put in the post office rental boxes as mail.

The revelation by the mayor during the national tree planting ceremony at Kowuor dam in South East Kano location was echoed by the chairman of the Kisumu County Council, Councillor Lucy Magero. The two asked members of the public to immediately hand over to the security officer the publication once they receive it.

Condemning the existence of the group, Mr Olilo and Mrs Magero explained that the publication did not bear the authors' names, but believed it was the work of a group opposed to the country's peace and stability.

The chief guest at the ceremony, Mr Michael Kamau, who is the District Commissioner for Kisumu assured the residents of the town that those handing over the publications to the authority will not be victimised.

Mr Kamau said a number of such publications had already been handed over to his office and commended those who surrendered them showing high degree of patriotism.

Without disclosing the contents of the subversive publications, Coun Olilo described it as the work of the clandestine group whose main target is to cause chaos in the country.

He said such dissidents must have been behind the brutal killings of scores of Kenyan fishermen on Lake Victoria by members of Uganda's National Resistance Army near Funyula in Busia District.

Coun Olilo called on Kisumu residents to be in the lookout for possible accomplices, who he said, were likely to be amidst the peace loving wananchi.

He said several volumes of the seditious document are believed to have been circulated in the town and that their presence was causing concern to leaders and wananchi.

Thanking those who had drawn his attention to the existence of the document, Mr Kamau said the responsibility of defending and serving this nation lay in the hands of every mwananchi adding that all must be out to defeat the group of evil minded people.

*** Editorial Criticizes Norway, 'Dissidents'**
34000501b Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
8 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Let Them Howl All They Want"]

[Text] The spectre of seditious literature seems to be with us again. According to the Minister for Transport and Communications, these anti-Kenya leaflets are being posted from Oslo, Norway, where some self-proclaimed Kenyan dissidents fled to a few years ago.

While we condemn these misguided authors, we are gratified to note that the Norwegian Ambassador, Mr Niels Vahl, is taking the matter seriously as he has undertaken to make a report to his home Government today. The envoy has also promised to make it public here the Norwegian Government's standpoint.

Whatever will be contained in the diplomatic bag from Oslo is neither here nor there. The Kenya Government has made it clear in the past that the friendship between her and Scandinavian countries, especially Norway, will not suffer due to a few wayward politicians slandering their motherland to promote their selfish motives.

In the same vein, the Nairobi Government has in the past urged Scandinavian countries to do everything possible within their written laws—if it can be done—to convince Kenyans that the continued stay of runaway politicians like Koigi Wamwere and Andrew Kimani Ngumba in Norway and Sweden, does not necessarily indicate those government's official thinking regarding dissidents waging a slander campaign against a friendly country.

We are not jumping to the tempting, but wishful thought that Wamwere and Ngumba should be extradited back to Kenya to face the law. The enabling legal extradition treaties between Kenya and most of Scandinavian world have not been put in place. However, the Scandinavian countries are obliged within the understanding of international cooperation to respond to gestures of a political nature in so far as that does not compromise their laws.

Political goodwill is what we are talking about. Imposing restrictive conditions on the Koigis and Wamweres would certainly put paid to their nefarious activities.

In the long run, however, it will make a lot of sense for the Government to put in place extradition treaties with as many countries in the West as possible to facilitate the handling with east of future cases of a criminal nature such as that of Ngumba arising from his collapsed Rural Urban and Credit Finance House.

Whatever literature that flows into Kenya from foreign capitals whether emanating from Kenyan fugitives or detractors, Kenyans remain solidly unshaken. It will

take an unworthy generation to listen to the little howlings from the dark and put asunder what has been moulded in the last 25 years of independence. Certainly not Kenyans.

It will be unlike Kenyans to betray the firm political institutions established by the founding father of the Kenyan nation, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and so ably nurtured by President Moi. Certainly not this generation.

That is what President Moi has been reminding all Kenyans and we firmly believe in his wise counsel.

*** Editorial Details Regional Relations**
34000501c Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
28 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Voices in the Dark From Khartoum"]

[Text] Kenya has enough experience to state convincingly that trying to stick to the principle of good neighbourliness in this part of Africa is as nerve-wracking an experience as walking a spiked tightrope. Since independence, the country has had more than its fair hare of occasions when it has had to issue vigorous rebuttals against mischievous allegations from one or the other of her neighbours.

At different times in her short life as an independent nation, Kenya has, in the past, been forced to react angrily to provocative and cheeky allegations in turn from Tanzania, Somalia, Sudan and—several times—Uganda. However, with supreme tact and delicate diplomatic manoeuvres, Kenya has been able to calm down her neighbours and emphasise—albeit temporarily—the desire for neighbours to live together.

That is until now. For a while, watchers of political developments in eastern Africa had imagined that Kenya's most worrisome neighbour was going to be Uganda under President Yoweri Museveni. However, events are proving that Kenya may have a more determined detractor in the person of the foxy premier of Sudan, Mr Sadek al Mahdi.

Ever since the popularity of the Umma Party, and his own a prime minister started to dwindle in late 1986, Mr Mahdi has been desperately searching for "enemies" to whom he would channel the increasingly volatile wrath that the Sudanese people are directing at him. Kenya has been one of the unlucky choices—apart from Egypt and Ethiopia—for very practical reasons.

Kenya's geographical position and well-known anti-the-Sudan-civil-war stand exposed it to fairly plausible but highly unrealistic accusations. It was not difficult in the past, for instance, for Sudan to whip up anti-Kenya sentiment by using (the Sudan People's Liberation Army—SPLA) Colonel John Garang's perfectly legitimate stopovers at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport as evidence of Kenya's active support for the SPLA.

Apart from many other sensational falsehoods—one of which is the recent ludicrous claim of Sudan to a huge chunk of Kenya's territory, the world has lately been treated to a renewed determined campaign by the Sudan government to prove Kenya's active support of the SPLA. Even after Kenya formally reiterated her non-partisan role in this issue, Sudan has stuck fast to its charges.

The international requirement that nations furnish a third—neutral—party any evidence to back claims of aggression or interference from another country has been conveniently overlooked, because such evidence does not exist, except in the minds of Sudan's rulers.

On the other hand, Kenya has not only re-stated but acted to underscore its contention that it is a firm stickler to the policy of good neighbourliness and non-interference in others' territories and that its priority within and outside its boundaries is the well-being of human beings. Placed within the Sudan context, this translates as tolerance for the rulers and empathy for the millions scarred by the war.

It is this compassion which motivated Kenya to initiate and sponsor a round of peace talks in 1987 in Nairobi. It is love for humanity which moved Kenyans to donate over 1,000 tonnes of beams to aid Sudan's flood victims last year, and 70,000 tonnes of grain to the war victims earlier this month.

Surely all these and the permission to use Kenya's communication network for the United Nation Operations Lifeline Sudan are not the actions of a country hostile to the beneficiary. Kenya, of course, will not be unduly provoked by Sudan's irritating allegations. But Sudan must be reminded that Kenya does not fear it.

Uganda

300 'Rebels' Surrender in Gulu District

EA1506164389 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Excerpt] More than 300 rebels in Gulu District last week surrendered to the authorities in response to the presidential pardon. The commandant of the reception center in Gulu, Captain Willit, told the minister of state in the office of the prime minister, resident in Gulu, Mrs Betty Bigombe, last weekend that many more rebels are expected to report, as the NRA [National Resistance Army] and militia intensify operations in rural areas. Addressing them, Mrs Bigombe said the NRA successfully fought past regimes to eliminate corruption and abuse of human rights, so as to establish unity and a new social order that ensures peace and prosperity for all Ugandans.

The minister expressed gratitude to the former rebels for having refrained from fighting a war which she described as useless, senseless, and highly sectarian. Mrs Bigombe

reassured them that after (?politicization) those who wish to lead a civilian life will be resettled by the government through the programs that have been initiated. Those who still wish to continue military service will be incorporated in various departments of the Army, police, and prisons depending on their skills and professions. She advised them to utilize this chance to clearly understand the policy and the objectives of the government, contrary to what was preached by their former leaders who misguided them. [passage omitted]

Museveni Views Amin Threat From Zaire

EA1706220689 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1045 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Speech by President Yoweri Museveni at consecration of first bishop of Kasese Catholic diocese, in Kasese—live]

[Excerpts] Your graces the bishops, ladies and gentlemen: As you all know, I am not a religious official, so I cannot contribute very much on the side of the service. [passage omitted]

Now, first of all, I have heard that there have been some rumors here in Kasese and Bundibugyo and to some extent in West Nile that the people are worried that Amin's soldiers are reorganizing in Zaire to come and disturb the peace in Uganda. I have received many of these reports. It is not my duty to know what is happening in Zaire nor is it my duty to say so even if I know. [laughter] But my duty as commander in chief of the National Resistance Army is to defeat any provocation from any side. [applause] The people of Uganda can look after themselves in every way possible, so I do not think you should waste time with these rumors of what is happening in Zaire. That is none of our business. (?What they do is) their business. Our business is to guarantee our own security in Uganda, so don't waste time on these rumors.

Now, on that side I am glad, because recently the people of Kasese have assisted the Army in clearing these bandits who were in the hills here and I am glad about that. [applause] Incidentally, I need to clarify one point because I am told that most of the bandits in the hills belong to the (Basita) clan, which is my clan. [laughter] Now as you know, I am nonsectarian thoroughly, and even if there are members of my clan who become bandits, they should be treated as bandits. [passage omitted]

So, my own bishop, with these words I ask you to unite the people of Kasese. First of all the Catholics, and then all your citizens should work for unity because that is what Jesus taught us to do. Thank you very much.

Government Announces Measures To Combat Shortages
AB1706215389 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Excerpt] The government has announced a revised special import program to combat shortages of certain items in the country. It will take effect from next week as an interim measure. Under the program, \$40 million is being set aside for the general public to meet their general needs for foreign exchange.

Addressing newsmen in Kampala yesterday, the minister of commerce, Mr Paul Etiang, invited the public to purchase these funds to import machinery, chemicals, construction goods, transport goods, spares, textiles, sugar, salt, and other consumer goods, provided such items are not prohibited by the ministry. Among the

prohibited items are some locally manufactured products, which are available in sufficient quantities. Such goods include beer, soft drinks, bars of soap, and cigarettes, as well as those items ordinarily prohibited by law.

A full list of the items which are prohibited will be displayed at the import license offices of the Ministry of Commerce. The minister further announced that a limited proportion of funds will also be available to meet travels within the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] regions at the medical requirement of the public. To enable the public to import goods faster and more efficiently, the procedure for importation will be streamlined so that applicants for foreign exchange can process all documents within 2 days. [passage omitted]

UDF Announces 29-30 Jun Meeting With Bush

*MB1606130089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1252 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Johannesburg June 16 SAPA—A six-member United Democratic Front [UDF] delegation is to meet U.S. President George Bush on 29-30 June to brief him on the situation in South Africa, the UDF announced here today.

It said the delegation would consist of Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the UDF, Mr Curnick Ndlovu, executive chairperson, Mr Azhar Cachalia, national treasurer, Mr Titus Mofolo, national executive member, and Sister Bernard Mncube, president of the Federation of Transvaal Women.

Mrs Sisulu leaves today for France at the invitation of Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, and will be guest speaker at a conference commemorating the French Revolution of 1789.

She will be met in the USA by the other delegates as soon as their passports are available, the statement said.

Another senior UDF member, Mr Eric Molobi, will leave at the end of June for West Germany where he will be the guest of foreign minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He will also meet the president Von Weizsaecker.

Further on 13th Anniversary of 'Soweto Riots'

'Sporadic' Violence Marks Soweto Day

*MB1606133189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1321 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Johannesburg June 16 SAPA—Sporadic incidents of violence across South Africa marked the 13th anniversary of the Soweto riots today as tens of thousands of blacks stayed away from work and large contingents of police remained on alert for any illegal activity.

At Gugulethu, in Cape Town, a group of blacks stabbed a motorist to death after barricading a road with burning objects, an official police "interim unrest report" said this afternoon.

And in Soweto, the tombstone of the reported first victim of the riots, 13-year-old Hector Petersen, was desecrated by vandals.

Hector was shot dead as security forces opened fire when Soweto went up in flames during the 1976 riots, sparked by a number of issues including the enforcement of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools.

Activist Lebone Molefi told SAPA he accompanied Hector's mother to the Avalon Cemetery and found the tombstone smashed.

"Hector's grave like those of many others is a lasting reminder of our cause and we will spare no effort in ensuring that the cause Hector died for is not betrayed," said Mr Molefi.

Earlier, a passenger coach was set alight and extensively damaged at Naledi railway station in Soweto, police reported.

Witnesses said armed police had gathered at Soweto's Regina Mundi Catholic Church where a crowd sang and shouted for the release of jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela.

Today's early morning figures from the South African Transport Services [SATS] showed a marked reduction in occupancy rate on trains on the Reef.

A SATS spokesperson said there was a five per cent occupancy rate on trains from Germiston/Elsburg, a 15 per cent occupancy rate on trains from Kaalfontein/Leralla, 10 percent reduction from Naledi/New Canada and a 25 per cent occupancy rate on trains from Midway/New Canada.

A PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] spokesman said the situation today varied around the country, but was generally "better than in previous years."

"About one or two per cent" of bus drivers had turned up for work on the Reef, and "about 50 percent" in Pretoria," he said.

The largest mini-bus taxi rank in Johannesburg, surrounding the Wanderers and Noord Street areas, was busy this morning. A few drivers questioned said it was "business as usual," but added they would not be travelling to Soweto as it wasn't safe.

One driver said the streets were busier than the same time last year.

Many shops in central Johannesburg were closed. Some workers had an official day off while other firms had adopted a no work, no pay policy.

Businesses in Pretoria found that 60 per cent of black employees had stayed at home today to commemorate the Soweto revolt, according to the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce (PCC).

Mr Alec de Beer, the PCC's chief executive, said black buses and taxis were not running either.

A spokesman for SATS, Miss Ulrike Weitz, said rail commuter volumes to Pretoria were normal from all directions, except from the Rand.

It was a normal working day for Pretoria's phalanxes of white civil servants, however, mostly whites were to be seen on Church Square, which has become a popular park for black people.

Townships surrounding Durban were quiet today, although last night in KwaMashu, Clermont, Lamontville and Umlazi, groups of youths went from street to street urging people not to go to work.

From the crack of dawn, youths stood around main roads in Clermont, KwaMashu, and Lamontville, apparently to prevent people from doing so.

At Kwadengezi, near Pinetown in Natal, a group of blacks stoned a police vehicle and were then dispersed with birdshot, a police report said. A woman was wounded and admitted to hospital for treatment.

At Umlazi, in the Durban area, buses were fairly badly damaged when they were stoned by blacks but no injuries were reported, police said.

At KwaMashu, in the Durban area, a black man was injured when a group of blacks stoned a bus, police added.

And in Inanda "a bus was extensively damaged when it was set alight."

Bus ranks, railway stations and mini-bus loading points were almost deserted and there was no peak-hour traffic into Durban today.

Almost all people manning essential services had reported for duty this morning, however, especially hospital staff who had been alerted to stand by to treat victims of violence.

At Kyalitsha, near Cape Town today, a bus was stoned and badly damaged, according to a police report.

Police also reportedly prevented a commemorative rally from taking place at the Samaj Centre in Athlone.

The SAP [South African Police] was present at the centre from early this morning and moved to seal off the centre at 1000, when the rally was due to start.

At Zwide, Port Elizabeth, a bus was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack but no injuries were reported, police said.

The Universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape were closed and buses carried "significantly" fewer passengers this morning, a SATS spokesman in Cape Town said. But the number of commuters arriving at work from black areas in the peninsula was only "marginally" down.

Workers in the garment industry, the region's largest employer, had today off as a holiday for the first time—an agreement reached at industrial council negotiations.

At Vosloorus, near Germiston, petrol bombs were thrown at a butchery causing serious damage to the property, the interim SAP reported said.

About 700 people died during the student-led '76 riots, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The government has rejected demands to make "Soweto Day" a national holiday.

Last night, political bodies, trade unions and youth organisations appealed for the day to be observed with dignity and restraint.

Newspaper vendors sitting outside a deserted OK [discount store] bazaar in central Johannesburg this morning shrugged when asked why they had not stayed at home.

"We need the money," they said.

'No Noteworthy' Work Disruptions

MB1606161089 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] No noteworthy disruptions occurred in the activities of the business and industry sectors today despite the fact that most black workers were not at work.

Most employers acknowledged 16 June as a paid holiday this year, and retail chain stores like Checkers, Pick and Pay, and the OK had made prior arrangements with their employees. Although most workers at these stores took today as a paid holiday, temporary help ensured that services were not disrupted.

The steel industry also made an arrangement with its staff to consider today a public holiday.

The Chamber of Mines, SATS [South African Transport Services], and the post office did not make any agreement with its staff. The mining industry expected a number of workers to be absent, but this was not a noteworthy number.

Pietermaritzburg Townships 'Quiet'

MB1606183089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1820 GMT 16 Jun

[Text] Pietermaritzburg June 16 SAPA—Pietermaritzburg's townships were extremely quiet today due in part to a heavy police presence and a complete shutdown of the public transport system.

Rallies were held at Natal University and the Edendale Lay Centre, outside Pietermaritzburg, but due to a lack of buses, attendances at both were way down on organisers' expectations.

Police, meanwhile, set up road blocks and carried out intensive patrols in most of the townships.

Police Liaison Officer Maj Pieter Kitching said it had been a quiet day with only a few minor incidents reported.

Speakers at the Natal University rally—which attracted about 200 people—later went to the lay centre where they addressed a crowd that eventually swelled to about 3,000.

At the end of both rallies, a number of individuals lit candles in memory of those who had died "in the struggle".

Police Arrest Ngangelizwe Youths

MB1606184289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1840 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Umtata June 16 SAPA—An undisclosed number of youths were arrested at Ngangelizwe Township near Umtata today after they took to the streets singing freedom songs, apparently in commemoration of the 16 June Soweto uprising in 1976.

Police chased youths through several streets firing teargas.

Many residents also reported hearing sounds of gunshots almost all over the township.

Police have been patrolling Ngangelizwe streets since Thursday [15 June] evening.

16 Jun 'Quietest in Years'

MB1906064689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0623 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Durban June 19 SAPA—Police have described this year's 16 June anniversary of the Soweto uprising as the quietest in years even though there were 708 suspects arrested and 22 minor incidents of stone-throwing reported.

Major Charl du Toit, South African Police [SAP] public relations officer for Port Natal, today said a strong contingent of 2,000 policemen—made up of members of the SAP and the KwaZulu police—took part in the operation which began on Thursday [15 June] and ended Saturday [17 June].

On Saturday morning police sealed off part of West Street and conducted random searches.

Major du Toit said those arrested had been charged with housebreaking, theft, public violence, possession of unlicensed firearms, possession of drugs and possession of homemade guns.

He said police had received the full co-operation of members of the public and many people had asked for similar operations to be carried out regularly.

Unrest Report for 16 Jun

MB1706075489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0746 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 17 SAPA—Here is the official unrest report as received from the South African Police [SAP] Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria. The following unrest-related incidents have been reported since the SAP's interim report yesterday.

"At the Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, three separate incidents of stone-throwing at police vehicles by groups of blacks were reported. Four black men were arrested.

"At Sieatamba, near Balfour, Transvaal, a group of blacks stoned a police vehicle. Birdshot was used to disperse them. Two black men were wounded.

"At Mpumalanga, Natal, two black men were wounded in faction fights between two opposing groups. One black man was arrested.

"At the University of Zululand near Empangeni, a group of blacks stoned a police vehicle. They were dispersed with birdshot, and four black men were arrested.

"At Kyalitsha, near Athlone, a number of buses were damaged in stone-throwing incidents.

"At Guguleto, a number of stone-throwing incidents and petrol bomb attacks on buses and private vehicles were reported.

"At Nyanga, Cape Town, a number of stone throwing incidents and petrol bomb attacks on buses were reported. Three black men were arrested by police.

"At Lynville, near Witbank, 48 black men were arrested during an illegal gathering.

"At KwaMashu and Umlazi, near Durban, a number of buses were damaged during stone-throwing incidents. In one such incident a black man sustained slight injuries.

"At Shangwani, Pinetown, eight black men were arrested when they threw stones at a police base.

"At Inanda, Durban, a bus was set alight by a group of blacks," the report said.

Unrest Report for 17 Jun

MB1806073089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0727 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 18 SAPA—Following is the SA Police unrest report.

"The following unrest-related incidents were reported overnight:

"At Dambuza, Pietermaritzburg, a member of the SA Police was struck on the jaw when the vehicle he was travelling in was stoned. He was however not seriously injured and the vehicle was slightly damaged.

"Two men and a woman were injured when they were fired on by unknown gunmen in Mpumalanga in Natal. In another incident in the same area, a man and a woman were arrested after they threw stones at a private house.

"At Khayelitsha and Nyanga, Cape Town, three buses were slightly damaged in stone-throwing incidents."

Unrest Report for 18 Jun; 9 Killed

MB1906072089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0654 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 19 SAPA—Here is the official police unrest report as received from the South African Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria.

"The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

"At Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, a group of blacks attacked a private dwelling. They threw a petrol-bomb at the house and also fired a number of shots at it. A black man was wounded and the house was damaged.

"In another incident in the area, a group of blacks hurled a petrol-bomb at a private house. A black woman was injured and the house was badly damaged. "At Mpumalanga, Hammarsdale, police on patrol came across a large group of blacks. When they stopped, the group fled. Police found the bodies of a 3 black men—all had bullet wounds.

"In another incident in the area, a group of black men shot dead 2 other black men (ages 20 and 25 years).

"At KwaMashu, Durban, a group of blacks burnt a black man to death.

"In another incident in the area, two groups of blacks clashed. 2 men were stabbed to death and 5 others were wounded. They were admitted to hospital with stab and hack wounds.

"In a further incident in the area, a group of blacks stoned a police vehicle. They were dispersed with a round of birdshot and 2 men were arrested.

"At KwaDengezi, Durban, a group of blacks gathered illegally. Police dispersed them with tearsmoke and birdshot and arrested 10 men.

"At Inanda, Durban, a group of black men threw a petrol-bomb at a shop causing fairly extensive damage. A black man was attacked and stabbed to death," the report said.

Pik Botha on Mandela Imprisonment's Effects
MB1906062289 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says Nelson Mandela's continued imprisonment has given South Africa a bad international reputation.

Botha told the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL he realized how much damage and bad reputation the continued imprisonment of Nelson Mandela had caused the country. He repeated Pretoria's main condition that Mandela must renounce violence before being freed.

He also said Pretoria knew white dominance must eventually be replaced by a political system agreeable to the black majority.

NP Plans To Dismantle Apartheid
MB1906054089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday that the continued detention of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela is increasingly harming the international reputation of his country.

Pik Botha said in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL that his government knows white domination eventually ought to be replaced by a political system favoring the black majority.

Pik Botha stressed that the ruling National Party [NP] is now committed to dismantling apartheid because, he said, the party knows there is no alternative.

President Botha 'Angry, Disillusioned,' 'Ailing'
MB1806131789 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 18 Jun 89 p 6

[By John MacLennan]

[Text] An angry, disillusioned and apparently ailing P.W. Botha is enduring the last days of his reign out in the cold.

He has withdrawn from the party he helped build into a mighty machine over decades and now it seems he will not even attend the dinner in his honour in Pretoria later this month.

This was to have been the grand and public send-off for somebody who was pushed out to become the invisible man. Now even senior party members say they know nothing about how he is, how he spends his time or even who has access to him.

The dinner at the Holiday Inn on June 28 is being held on the eve of the congress which will kick off the NP's [National Party] election campaign. Invitations headed "Tribute to State President P.W. Botha" are already out to 400 guests and his absence (for whatever reason officially provided by the NP) would be a public-relations disaster.

Late this week organisers were still waiting to hear if he would attend, even though NP leader F.W. de Klerk had weeks ago told the caucus he had conveyed the invitation to President Botha and that he had accepted.

This is not the version which emanates from well-placed P.W. Botha supporters, who cannot be named for obvious reasons. If they were going to invite Mr Botha to a party which is an NP affair, they say, Mr de Klerk should have cleared it with him first.

It is expected that Mr Botha having kept the party on tenterhooks for weeks over whether he would attend or not, may allow the NP to issue a statement which would perhaps claim poor health as a reason why he cannot be there.

"P.W. will not rock the boat," said one party insider, "because he has spent a whole lifetime in the NP. We don't know whether he is refusing to come out of bloody-mindedness or because of ill-health."

Sources have now started putting it about that President Botha's appearance has shocked visitors.

Tuynhuys [presidential office] sources, on the other hand, say he is as healthy now as he has ever been since he made his remarkable recovery after his slight stroke. Recent newsfilm footage shot during his ceremonial appearances bears this out.

All this goes to prove that President Botha—unless he has a radical change of mind and attends the dinner—is set to leave the political stage in a black sulk.

This concerns senior and influential members of the party who say all in the caucus would have granted and wished him a dignified exit if it had been at all possible. They still cannot credit his decision to split the functions of party leader and State President and still hang on to executive power because this makes him answerable to nobody except himself.

An informed and senior NP source said: "There is no way we could retain the services of a septuagenarian who had suffered a stroke. It is just not on.

"We would have become the butt of public mirth. The party tried to handle the situation with as much decency and correctness as possible."

So why did President Botha try to hang on? "It was the decision of a sick man."

University of Cape Town's Professor Robert Schrire, who has studied the Botha years and authored a major study on the subject which is to be published soon, said two characteristics made for the unfortunate manner of President Botha's going.

"One is the natural egocentricity of elderly people and the other is the insulating effect of the imperial presidency." In his view Mr Botha also became confused, forgetting that he was the servant of the people and not the other way around. "He confused the power that lay in the positions he held (such as NP leader and the presidency) with the power that derived from his own personality.

"At the end of the day he came to realise belatedly, and with singular bad grace, that the seat of the power is the NP and not the respect of the people, popular support or any other vague generalities.

"He has now missed the opportunity to retire with glory and grace. He is just walking off into old-age retirement when he could have recognised the inevitable, embraced his successor and done so many gracious things. He has not even congratulated him publicly." Now the invisible man lives a quiet life. He appears occasionally at ceremonial occasions, he sits in on Cabinet meetings and does what he has to do in terms of his job specification: implement NP policy with the rubber stamp of his office.

P.W. Botha To Relinquish C-i-C Post 1 Jul
MB1606173889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1727 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 16 SAPA—On Defence Force Day, 1 July, the Defence Force will take leave of its commander-in-chief [C-i-C], the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria today.

A statement by the Defence Headquarters today said this will happen at a parade in Cape Town.

This year, on the date which commemorates the establishment of the Defence Force in 1912, the prestige parade will be dedicated to the state president.

It is a fitting occasion to bid farewell to a man who has had a long association with the Defence Force.

The statement said it was his foresight in establishing the armaments industry in South Africa that ensured that the Defence Force was as well-equipped, powerful and efficient as it is today.

The state president will also award a number of Honoris Crux decorations for bravery to members of the Defence Force during the parade.

NP Attempts 'Secret Election Deal' With DP
MB1806130489 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 18 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[By David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] A desperate National Party [NP] bid to reach a secret election deal with the Democratic Party [DP] was exposed this week.

It was rejected out of hand by the DP's executive, which said it was "frankly amazed" by the offer.

This forms part of a pattern in which increasingly worried Nats are approaching the DP to stand down in various Transvaal seats where the NP is fighting a life-or-death battle with the Conservative Party [CP].

The DP has rejected all deals, even though a split vote could result in CP victories.

Nat approaches to the DP include: A proposal that the DP withdraw its candidate from General Magnus Malan's Modderfontein seat. In turn the NP offered to withdraw its candidate from DP-held Sandton, to withhold election funds from Edenvale, and not to use "ANC-gevaar" [African National Congress threat] election tactics against the DP in the area.

— A letter from former Cabinet Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman to DP co-leader, Dr Zach de Beer, asking the DP not to put up a candidate in Delmas.

— A bid by the Nats in Geduld to persuade the DP not to put up a candidate against Mr Sam de Beer, verligte [enlightened] Deputy Minister of Education and Training, who is fighting for his political life against the CP.

This weekend the executive of the DP's national board met in Johannesburg and rejected the offer made on behalf of the Nats in Modderfontein.

The DP executive issued a statement to the SUNDAY STAR saying it had taken note of an offer on behalf of the NP in Modderfontein "to the effect that if the DP did not put up a candidate in that constituency in the general election, the Nationalists would not contest the DP-held seat of Sandton and that certain other benefits would apply".

The DP considered the general election as an opportunity for the voters of South Africa to choose which party they wished to support, and not a matter of convenience to political parties and candidates.

"As such we wish to make it clear that we will not be party to any quiet deals to frustrate the democratic choice of voters.

"As a senior member of a government which has shown little regard for its responsibilities, General Malan is just the type of candidate who should be vigorously opposed. We view this offer as part of the Nat malaise of looking after themselves at the expense of the country".

The SUNDAY STAR learnt that the background to the offer by the Nats in Modderfontein is that the local NP division is one of the wealthiest in the country and wants to use its money to the best advantage of the NP.

A three-cornered contest against the CP and DP in Modderfontein would tie down their resources aimed at ensuring a good win for General Malan, who won the seat by a huge 5,318 majority in 1987.

The Nats told the DP that its priority was to use the money to fight the CP in the East Rand and other areas.

As a quid pro quo for the DP pulling out of Modderfontein, the Nats offered to pull out of Sandton and to withhold money from Edenvale Nats, who rely on Modderfontein for election funds.

In addition they undertook not to link the DP with the African National Congress in election literature and posters in the seat.

Asked for comment, the Nat divisional chairman in Modderfontein, Mr Ben Smith, said: "I know nothing about this and quite frankly I do not speak to newspapers on the phone either."

The SUNDAY STAR also learnt from DP sources that Mr Hendrik Schoeman, former Minister of Agriculture and of Transport, who was MP for Delmas before he retired, had written a confidential letter to Dr Zach de Beer asking the DP not to contest Delmas.

Mr Schoeman confirmed in an interview that he had written the letter but declined to discuss it, as he said it had been confidential.

Dr Zach de Beer likewise declined to discuss the matter on the same grounds. He asked the SUNDAY STAR to reflect the fact that he had not leaked it. Approached for comment, Mr Tertius Spies, the new northern Transvaal DP chairman, said: "We will decide on our own next week whether to stand in Delmas. We will not be influenced by the Nats."

The CP's Mr Daan Ntote captured Delmas from the Nats in 1987 with a tiny 275 majority. The Progressive Federal Party won 1,058 votes and effectively held the balance of power.

In the the East Rand seat of Geduld, which covers Bapsfontein and parts of Springs and Benoni, DP sources disclosed this week that Nats had approached DP members in a bid to persuade them not to oppose Mr Sam de Beer.

In 1987 Mr de Beer beat the CP by 1,723 votes in a straight fight. However the DP is likely to pick up considerable support, and this makes Mr de Beer extremely vulnerable.

Mr de Beer denied that the NP had approached the DP not to stand in Geduld, but he added that if the DP did stand this would be proof of common purpose between the DP and CP.

"DP members will vote for me when they see there is a conspiracy between the CP and the DP," he said.

Gen Malan Rejects 'Disinformation'

*MB1806193189 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says Democratic Party [DP] allegations that the Modderfontein branch of the National Party wanted to negotiate a secret election agreement with the DP are desperate, transparent attempts at disinformation.

Gen Malan, who was reacting to reports in the SUNDAY STAR, said the NP did not need to make any agreements with the DP to win the coming general election, and that his party deplored any such allegations. It is alleged in the newspaper report that the NP approached the DP and offered to withdraw its candidate from Sandton if the DP agreed not to oppose the NP at Modderfontein, which is Gen Malan's constituency.

Buthelezi Confirms Inkatha-UDF Talks To Start

*MB1806171589 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, announced at a prayer rally for peace at KwaMashu near Durban this afternoon that four members of Inkatha were killed on their way to the rally. Another three were seriously injured.

Dr Buthelezi confirmed that Inkatha and UDF [United Democratic Front] delegations were due to begin talks aimed at ending the violence in Natal in Durban tomorrow.

Inkatha, UDF, COSATU Talks Begin

MB1906101489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1012 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Durban June 19 SAPA—The Inkatha-UDF [United Democratic Front]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] "peace talks" began in Durban this morning under a tight veil of security.

Notably absent were KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Azar Cachalia of the UDF.

The five-man Inkatha delegation was headed by its secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and backed up by fellow KwaZulu cabinet member Dr Frank Mdlalose, Deputy Minister Mr V.B. Ndlovu, Inkatha Youth Brigade Chairman Mr K.M. Zondi and Central Committee member Mr N. Nkehli.

The UDF/COSATU delegation consisted of Mr J. Naidoo, Mr Alex Erwin and Dr Dilza Mji.

Before the talks got underway, a press and television squad was allowed into the meeting and told by Dr Dhlomo "we don't expect to issue any statements before this afternoon."

This confirmed an earlier statement by the security manager of the Royal Hotel—where the talks are taking place—that the meeting would be held in camera. The security chief, Mr J. Sharkey, said he had been instructed to "keep the press away from the room where the meeting is scheduled to take place."

According to an Inkatha source, today's talks are not likely to produce any definite solution to the Pietermaritzburg township violence, which has raged since September 1987.

"I cannot say when or where further talks are likely to take place—but I can tell you that today's meeting is unlikely to produce anything definite," the source told SAPA.

And he would not comment on the absence from the meeting of KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Restrictions placed on UDF Treasurer Mr Cachalia were relaxed by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok on Friday [16 June] and similar action took place with regard to UDF Treasurer Cachalia on Saturday.

Neither of them were at the meeting this morning, however.

The meeting began at about 1120 today and follows on the death of four Inkatha members yesterday when violence erupted as they were on their way to a rally in KwaMashu.

Commentary Examines University 'Activism'

MB1906052589 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Radical political activism has long been a feature on the campuses of several South African universities.

Police action at the University of the Witwatersrand last week once again uncovered facets of this activism.

The public at large has a direct concern in the use of university campuses for radical political activity because more than 60 percent of the revenue of our universities comes from the pockets of taxpayers, the man in the street.

The latest statistics in this regard are for the year 1987. In that year, universities received 280 million rand in tuition and other fees. Gifts, grants, and contracts added another 173 million rand.

In contrast to this combined total of 453 million rand, the South African taxpayer contributed 1.2 billion rand to the income of universities. The literature uncovered on the camps of the University of the Witwatersrand last week underlined once again the intimate link between the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

Both these organizations have turned their back on participation in the peaceful process of building the new South Africa. The African National Congress has spurned the opportunity to take part in political negotiations and has recommitted itself to violence, terrorism, and revolution.

Expert opinion is that the police action last week revealed that the African National Congress [ANC] is using university campuses to promote its communist propaganda. This propaganda includes the pitch that the ANC is directing its revolutionary activity against hard targets, such as police and other state institutions, and not against civilian or soft targets.

Statistics, on the other hand, reveal that in the first 5 months of this year, 200 percent more acts of terror were launched on soft targets than on hard targets. Propaganda is a powerful weapon in the armory of terrorism, and this weapon on university campuses must be taken note of by taxpayers who bear the brunt of the financing of universities.

The university authorities can clearly not be held responsible for clandestine pro-ANC activities of groups of students on campus. The core of the problem is that,

through the years, a situation has been allowed to develop on certain university campuses where there is a tolerance of radical political views and an intolerance of moderate political views.

In this environment, the seeds are sown for revolutionary activism, and it is an iniquitous situation when the taxes of the people are channeled to institutions where there are seedbeds of revolution.

CP Opposes Free Settlement Near Pretoria

MB0606114489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1141 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 6 SAPA—Proposals that an area south-east of Pretoria be considered for free settlement have met with angry resistance at a Conservative Party [CP] dominated meeting in Pretoria.

Two people who tried to speak out in support of free settlement were given scant opportunity to state their cases.

The meeting at the Laerskool Constantia Park last night was to protest against the proposed development of Mooikloof, a rural area south-east of Pretoria, as a free settlement area.

The meeting re-elected a protest committee chaired by Mr Willem Fourie and carried a motion giving it a mandate to consider further action to block such a development.

CP MP for Delmans, Mr Daan Nolte, said residents of the suburbs surrounding Mooikloof were concerned that the value of their properties would drop and crime would increase. They were also concerned about increased traffic and that a free settlement area would in time adversely affect schools and churches.

He declared himself unequivocally opposed to any free settlement area, and particularly in Mooikloof.

"I am prepared to make all my might and power available to keep Mooikloof white...its name describes it so well and it does not deserve to become Bontkloof [multicolored ravine]," he said.

Mr Moolman Mentz, CP MP for Ermelo and a party spokesman of group area affairs, accused the government of "blatant lying" if it suggested free settlement areas were necessary to accommodate "people who want to live mixed-up."

He claimed while NP [National Party] leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had given the assurance that an area would only be declared a free settlement area if such a proposal had the backing of the majority of its residents, the chairman of the free settlement board, Mr Hein Kruger, did not feel a need to even ask the opinion of those concerned.

* Academic Examines De Klerk's 'New Style'

34000543a Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 20

[Article by Sampie Terreblanche, of Stellenbosch University, who examines reform a la F. W. de Klerk]

[Text] A new word has crept into the National Party [NP]'s vocabulary—RENEWAL. One of F. W. de Klerk's new slogans is: "Renewal, peace and prosperity" (Vernuwing, vrede en voorspoed).

Can we expect something new from the NP's new leader? Yes, without doubt. He is a new man. He represents a new generation. He was born seven weeks before P. W. Botha entered politics as a party organiser on 1 May 1936. He has a new style. He uses a new rhetoric and new slogans.

He represents a new approach. Hopefully he will surround (or isolate?) himself with a new team in Tuynhuys. Hopefully he will get rid of some of the dead wood and appoint a brand new Cabinet.

Will De Klerk's renewal create a New South Africa? Will it create conditions conducive to peace and prosperity? No, definitely not.

De Klerk's policy will only be a renewal of apartheid—yet another time! In a TV interview during the middle of February he said: "I have no obsession with group rights, but they are inevitable in the South African situation."

His renewal will consist of attempts to give new definitions to (the old) racial groups and to use these newly defined statutory groups as building blocks for his so-called new constitutional dispensation. But the new constitution will still be an apartheid constitution.

As such it cannot but perpetuate conditions conducive to racial conflict, international isolation and creeping poverty.

It seems as if the curse of apartheid is resting on the National Party. The NP created it and pampered it for decades. It sunk large sums of ideological capital in abortive attempts to justify it.

All efforts to get rid of it have been half-hearted and ill-conceived. The apartheid system with its built-in protection for white power and privileges has become such an integral part of the National Party that the NP will only succeed in abolishing it if it is prepared to sacrifice the NP.

The road from D. F. Malan to F. W. de Klerk is marked by several milestones—the milestones of different versions of apartheid. The Old Apartheid of Malan and Strijdom was replaced by the Grand Apartheid of Dr Verwoerd.

Humane

He promised separate freedoms and national self-determination for every ethnic group!

Mr Vorster introduced Pragmatic Apartheid to give a more humane face to it, but the children of Soweto were not impressed by this artificial face! With his reform policy President Botha built a system of Co-optive Apartheid.

But the black and brown elite that became co-opted were too small and too greedy.

In the declining economy they—and the white privileged—*gentia*—are exploiting the system for personal gain. With his bureaucratisation of apartheid, President Botha has opened a Pandora's box for corruption.

Mr De Klerk has already promised that he will carry the torch towards a Renewal of Apartheid. The slogan most often used by him is: "Differentiation without discrimination."

If he is to be taken seriously about this, he will have to upgrade Soweto to such an extent that no black man will opt to live in Houghton.

This is not new. It is the old "separate-but-equal" slogan with all the old dishonesties built into it. Nobody ought to be misled by this verbal trick.

Mr De Klerk also declared that domination must be ended. But he immediately added that the way to do it was "power sharing without domination."

Chris Heunis announced last week that "power sharing without domination" would in future take place in one parliament with group representation.

He added that members would not count in this parliament because all decisions would be by consensus!

The bottom line of the NP's new constitutional concoction is that five million whites (freely associated) will still retain their decisive political bargaining power, while almost 30-million blacks (freely associated or not) will not attain such powers.

For the NP not to admit this, is dishonest. To attempt it, will be unjust. If implemented, it will perpetuate group conflict.

The National Party's track record shows that the more it "divides" power, the more it entrenches its own dominance. Consequently, the responsibility to prove the opposite, rests squarely on its shoulders.

Mr De Klerk will indeed represent a new generation of circus artists if he can balance in one parliament, full political rights for five million whites on his right hand,

full political rights for 28-million blacks on his left hand, full political rights for three million coloureds on the big toe of his right foot and full political rights for one million Indians on a toe on his left foot.

To exclude any possibility of domination by one group over another, he should perform his act in such a way that neither his fingers nor his toes know what the others are doing.

Economy

Please, can somebody in the NP stand up and explain in plain language what "power sharing without domination" means in real terms in a country with an integrated economy like South Africa? The NP owes such an explanation to the electorate.

As long as the NP persists with a policy of apartheid—no matter in what disguised form—group conflict will intensify, international isolation will increase, and stagnation will be perpetuated.

The electorate should know that in spite of F. W. de Klerk's new rhetoric, a vote for the NP is a vote for Renewed Apartheid...with all its old disadvantages.

F. W. de Klerk will only represent genuine RENEWAL if he can commit himself not to use statutory groups (however defined) as building blocks for the constitutional dispensation of a post-apartheid South Africa.

* G. Louw Sees 'Streamlining' of New Portfolio

34000542b Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
16 May 89 p 12

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—A possible re-structuring and streamlining of Constitutional Development and Planning, so that the reform negotiation process is separated from other functions of the department, is foreseen by Mr Gene Louw, who takes over as Minister from Mr Chris Heunis on 1 July.

Interviewed by THE CITIZEN yesterday, Mr Louw said it was the prerogative of Mr F. W. de Klerk, as State President after the elections, to set up his own cabinet and decide on the allocation of portfolios.

Mr Louw's first task would be to examine the whole Ministry as it is now constituted and to discuss the possible re-structuring of the portfolio with the leadership and Cabinet colleagues.

"My sense of the department is that under Mr Heunis's able ministry it became a very wide-embracing one, handling some of the most important issues affecting South Africa's future," said Mr Louw.

There were three "vital" functions being handled by the Ministry at present. Of prime consideration was the role of the Minister as negotiator towards a new dispensation inclusive of all South Africans.

Secondly, the department carried overall responsibility for provincial administrations and regional authorities. The provinces alone had budgets in the region of R10,000 million a year, and oversight of some 2,000 local government bodies in various forms.

This aspect of the department's activities alone deserved much attention, especially in the development of a new dispensation.

Thirdly, the department had an overall planning function, including planning for urbanisation and the space in which people lived and worked.

Functions

He said it appeared that these three functions, all affecting the future of all South Africa, might need to be separated into different ministries—or two might need to be retained in a single Ministry, freeing the Minister dealing specifically with negotiations to pursue the reform initiatives.

It might be that Mr De Klerk, as future State President, would wish to take the negotiation process under his own wing.

"If there is a division of responsibilities within the Ministry as it is now constituted, it would not be for me to say which section I would handle. That is the prerogative of the State President-designate," said Mr Louw.

Asked about his attitude to reform, Mr Louw said the process had already generated its own momentum and future reform was inevitable.

"I'm very strongly in favour of reform. I think all the people of South Africa are entitled to rights and to a place in a sun.

"I believe we must protect all minority groups, and negotiate for the best possible system of joint decision-making on issues affecting us all."

Conference

By "negotiation" he meant meeting around a conference table and seeking consensus and agreement on ideas and systems. "I certainly don't offer any instant solutions," he added.

He also believed it important that the whole Cabinet and party caucus should be seen acting together, jointly, towards a new dispensation.

Mr Louw said he had no illusions about the difficulties that would face him in the post. "I realise I will be subject to a tremendous amount of criticism.

"To a certain extent, the office could be compared with somebody in a no-win situation. Some people are not satisfied even with major concessions. There are critics on both sides—those who want either unqualified integration and those who want absolute, blatant, cold apartheid.

"I will have to move between the two extremes. But I do promise to go out of my way to make progress for our country."

As the senior provincial Administrator, his work brought him in close personal contact with Mr Heunis. "His resignation was an unexpected shock—I never dreamed of this occurring.

"Yet being summoned by the State President and offered the post was just as unexpected. It all happened very suddenly."

Mr Louw said he was appointed to the post by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, after consultation with Mr De Klerk as NP [National Party] leader.

He confirmed that he would seek election to the House of Assembly on 6 September. He said he had been approached to stand in four seats, and expected the issue to be settled in consultation with the leadership of the party in the Cape.

However, he said he would not be contesting the Gardens constituency, in which he now lives, as there were other NP candidates in the field.

On taking office on 1 July, he would have to leave Leeuwenhof, the official residence of the Cape Administrator, and would do so "with regrets and a heavy heart." He had found great personal fulfilment in his 10 years as Administrator.

*** Conservative Party Names 17 Candidates in Cape**
34000542c Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
11 May 89 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—The Conservative Party [CP] in the Cape has announced 17 candidates, with 34 of the 47 elected House of Assembly seats in the Cape expected to be contested in the 6 September general elections.

Eight of those already named were CP candidates in the May 1987 general election.

The 17 constituencies in which the CP have announced candidates are all held by the National Party [NP], including Cape members of the Cabinet and Deputy Ministers.

The seats are: Algoa, Mr Chris Meyer (held by Mr F.P. Smit); Aliwal, Mr Chris Swanepoel (held by Mr J.F. Pretorius); Beaufort West, Dr Ronnie van der Merwe (held by Mr P.F. Hugo); Ceres, Mr Koos Visagie (held by Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of National Health); De Aar, Mr Hennie Fourie (held by Mr J.A. Jooste).

Kuruman, Mr Jan Hoon, chairman of the CP's Cape executive committee and member of the President's Council. He held the seat for the NP and then for the CP, until it was won by Mr P.J. Swanepoel in 1987;

Mossel Bay, Mr Jan Oosthuizen, who also contested the seat for the CP in 1987 (held by Dr H.M.J. van Rensburg); Namaqualand, Dr Nic Burnett, who fought the seat in 1987 (held by Mr Eli Louw, Minister of Transport Affairs); Newton Park, Dr Hendrik Botha (held by Mr Sakkie Louw); Oudtshoorn, Mr Jurie Schoeman, who contested the seat in 1987 (held by Mr Piet Badenhorst, Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Assembly);

Prieska, Mr Gawie Rust, who contested the seat in 1987 (held by Dr Kraai van Niekerk, Deputy Minister of Agriculture); Sundays River, Mr Marius Oosthuizen, who contested it in 1987 (held by Dr J.T. Delpot); Uitenhage, Mr Willie Botha (held by Mr D.E.T. le Roux); Vasco, Mr Jan Rabe (held by Mr J.H. Heyns);

Vryburg, Mr Boetie Malan, a former president of the North-Eastern Cape Rugby Union, who contested Cradock for the CP in 1987. The sitting member is Mr J.H.L. Scheepers;

Walvis Bay, Mr Danie Mostert (held by Mr M.C. Botma, chairman of the NP Parliamentary caucus); and Worcester, Mrs Rienie du Toit (held by Mr Johan Rabie).

The party has not indicated which other 17 Cape constituencies it intends to contest, but an announcement is expected later this month.

*** Retiring Officials To Receive Large Pensions**

34000544d Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
15 May 89 p 12

[Text] Taxpayers face a multi-million rand bill for retiring Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament.

President P. W. Botha is due to receive a further R116,000 golden handshake on top of the R300,000 he received five years ago when he changed from being prime minister to president with a monthly pension of R14,500.

Then Mr Chris Heunis, the outgoing National Party [NP] Cape leader gets a golden handshake of about R450,000 with the retiring Natal NP leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, getting R250,000.

Heunis' monthly pension will be about R13,000 and Mr Botha will receive about R10,700 a month.

The pension scheme is not, however, exclusive to cabinet members or National Party members. Any MP [member of Parliament] with more than 7.5 years of service qualifies for a pension while a pension is paid for any senior office after five years.

Previous experience in the defunct Provincial, SA [South Africa] Indian or the Coloured Representative Councils is also taken into account.

At least 30 MP's are already known to be preparing to retire while numbers of others could still announce that they will not stand again and others face losing their seats.

After the Argus group exposed the huge benefits being accrued by public representatives even if they left under a cloud Parliament appointed a select committee to look into the system.

Mr Pietie du Plessis, former Minister of Manpower, who recently was severely sanctioned by the Advocate General received a lump sum payment of R250,000 and a pension of R12,000.

*** Afrikaner Group Seeks To Influence Opinion**

34000540c Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English
Apr 89 pp 15-17

[Text] It is the age of the Alternative Afrikaner. You can barely open a periodical, especially an English one, but that there's a tribute to Johannes Kerkorrel or some other apostle of the new Afrikanerdom. The Alternatives do everything that Angry Young Men are meant to do—curse the flag, despise the anthem, spurn the establishment—but with even less effect than usual. The Angry Young Britons or Frenchmen of the sixties caused ripples in their own societies, but the Angry Young Afrikaners of the eighties stir mainly an onlooking society—English audiences at fashionable nightspots. On the folk in general, the impact is nil.

That is the perspective from an elegant suite in a smart new office block in Northcliff, where a wholly different new Afrikanerdom is being quietly plotted.

Jeugkrug is officially if pallidly translated into "Youth for SA [South Africa]". The pallor is no problem, since nobody ever uses the English name. Jeugkrug is an Afrikaans outfit through and through.

In style and decoration, Jeugkrug's offices are indistinguishable from its commercial neighbours in LAK [expansion unknown] House, Fir Drive. No defiant denims or neo-punk haircuts or single earrings around here. No provocative posters or cheeky cartoons on walls. You could think you'd stumbled into an insurance company. The place hums with an air of businesslike efficiency. For an essentially student organisation, it is almost obscenely orderly.

Jeugkrags chairman, Marthinus Van Schalkwyk, is an unapologetic Afrikaner. He celebrates the Trek, he celebrates the Vow. He has the engaging and now rare habit of sticking to Afrikaans when speaking to English-speakers.¹

"Many of us", says Van Schalkwyk, "have not finally broken our links with the National Party [NP], even if only in recognising that the NP is the only force which can actually make change. But we differ from them in that we want to see the abolition of discriminatory legislation—real abolition, not just newspeak abolition—and we want to see universal suffrage, provided that it does not mean the impotence of minorities."

Ah, there is the crunch. Universal suffrage with guarantees. What exactly does that mean? Van Schalkwyk is not sure what it does mean; he is quite sure what it does not mean. It does not mean plain old straightforward equal citizenship. "You can't abolish the group basis, that's for sure. No Afrikaner will go for anything without group protection. Maybe you work on things like a one-man-one-vote lower House, and an upper House reflecting group rights, something like that. There has to be security for the Afrikaner. He has to know that there will be a free enterprise or a mixed economy, not a socialist one. He has to know there will be redistribution of opportunity, and not just a grabbing of one guy's bank account to swell another guy's. He has to know that Afrikaans will continue to be an official language—along with English and black languages, but definitely an official language, that's not negotiable."

There's what distinguishes Jeugkrags from the more vocal segment of outright anti-apartheid Afrikanerdom. The Alternatives want to drop their guard and take their chances. For Jeugkrags it is a matter of "very clearly explaining to the blacks that the issue is not just a transfer of power to them. We must be assured of significant powers too".

That is the nub. The Alternatives seek to persuade Afrikanerdom that black domination is better than white domination, and resign themselves to—or pride themselves on—their total inability to succeed. Jeugkrags seeks to persuade Afrikanerdom to look for some as yet unspecified mechanism to give over to universal franchise while retaining group rights and constitutional promises, and is sublimely confident that it is succeeding.

"Our aim", says Van Schalkwyk, "is to clearly establish ourselves as the major opinion-maker among Afrikaner youth. We are already halfway there, with an unrivalled influence in the leadership echelon at schools and universities".

The "leadership level" is Jeugkrags's target and its pride. The universities are its prime hunting ground.

Jeugkrags had a headstart. At its birth three years ago it inherited most of what remained of the traditional student body, the Afrikanerstudentebond, of which Van Schalkwyk had been president. The ASB [Afrikaanse Studentebond] had been riven over the question whether or not it should play a political role at all, even before it got around to the question of what political role. Moreover, there was a decades-old wrangle over a weird constitution which in effect allowed tiny minorities a veto right.

Finally the "verligtes"—it is a surprise to hear that increasingly dated term still in use—walked out and set up Jeugkrags. They did not, Van Schalkwyk stresses, simply join the NP Jeug. They set up a whole new outfit where they would not be bound by the NP's traditional concept of group rights. They wanted to find a more open concept of group rights. Jeugkrags specifically adopted a political role and not merely a "cultural" one. Not only that, it also broadened the net to aim for the entire youth, anyone under 40, with Afrikaners as the main target and "ordinary, middle-of-the-road goeie Afrikaners" in particular.

The remnants of the ASB were taken over by a Conservative Party [CP] faction, but did not last long. Nor did any other of the various CP youth movements. The Afrikaanse Studente Front started at Tukkies but died young. The long-lived Junior Rapportryers, theoretically a "purely cultural" body, was de facto taken over by the Nats, whereupon CP sympathisers left and set up their own "purely cultural" organisation as a kind of Junior Volkswag. Now that has died too, and the right-wing organisational presence among Afrikaner youth consists solely of a few CP university branches, most of which, says Van Schalkwyk, exist in little more than name.

How is it that right-wing youth movements have fared so ill at the same time as the Right has made such major inroads on the electorate? Van Schalkwyk has three explanations. The first is lousy management. The second is that: "The right-wing rise is not an authentic revival of nationalism. Its cornerstone is mere fear of the swart gevaar. It is not a true upsurge like the rise of Nationalism was before 1948, and thus has little attraction to intellectuals or young people". The third is money. Jeugkrags is funded by a multitude of businesses, with American companies in the forefront and locals also well represented, while the CP has no big backing.

The upshot is that Jeugkrags commands the bulk of leadership support at every white Afrikaans university except Potchefstroom. Potch, the only university which actually builds Christian National Education into its charter, was for years considered the bedrock of the hard line. Then around a decade ago Potch had a rush of blood to the head. Its law and divinity departments, in particular, became renowned for foraging stances. Its exploratory journal WOORD EN DAAD ventured into uncharted territories. Potch gave birth to Polstu, the high-profile but short-lived liberal alternative to the ASB. It set up outreach arms which did pioneering work

in such areas as small business development. Now however the rush seems to have faded and Potch has settled into a kind of political and social agnosticism.

Elsewhere, Jeugkrag has won the day, largely by default. The only other Afrikaans youth organisation still in the field is the Ruiterwag, the junior Broederbond, which is not exactly a rival. Van Schalkwyk concedes, somewhat reluctantly, that he himself is a member of the Ruiterwag, but beyond insisting that it is "very active" and that it espouses no single political view, he'll say nothing about it—it is a "confidential organisation".

Jeugkrag's mission is to engage a full spread of Afrikaner youth in dialogue with blacks. To a large extent what this has in fact meant is dialogue with the Inkatha Youth Brigade. Jeugkrag would dearly love to broaden the range, and has made several attempts to engage Sayco, the UDF [United Democratic Front]-minded South African Youth Congress, as well. However, "Sayco's condition is that we become part of the 'progressive movement'—that is, that we submit to ANC [African National Congress] leadership, and of course we are not going to do that. I can't understand their position. All along they have said that they don't want to talk to the white liberals, they want to talk to genuine boere, then when we come along as genuine boere they say 'no, we will only talk to you if you stop being boere.' Our feeling is that they don't actually make their own decisions. They wanted us to go to Lusaka so that the ANC could decide whether to approve us or not. But we can't talk to the ANC unless they very clearly scale down their position. They must renounce violence and they must make it clear they are not only prepared to talk about a transfer of power to themselves."

At the mainly coloured, largely Afrikaans-medium, University of the Western Cape, Jeugkrag's presence is non-existent. In the days of the previous rector, Richard van der Ross, there was always a welcome at the rector's office but a conspicuous coolness from the students. Now, under Jakes Gerwel, Jeugkrag does not even try to establish a toehold.

Thus Jeugkrag regretfully concedes that for the time being its penetration is confined to the black "moderates". That is not a position it is happy with: "We want a dialogue with all South Africans, leading towards the end objective where all race groups are represented in government and all factions are represented, including factions we totally oppose."

As far as it goes, the contact with Inkatha has been beneficial. "We want to develop potential alliances. We want to lay the foundations of acquaintance and respect between youth leaders, and this is succeeding admirably".

One regular activity is weekend seminars. Here, aside from the Inkatha connection, Jeugkrag looks for as wide a range of youth leaders as it can find, such as school prefects and student club committee members, not necessarily of any

political flavour. It's not always an easy process: "We can't go through the white schools. The authorities take fright. We have to find out who the people are and invite them privately. Even then, we sometimes get parents who are horrified, or who say things like 'no my son can't go, or he won't be selected for the rugby team.' But we do get a very wide variety of Afrikaans youth, and for nearly all of them a weekend of talking to blacks is one of the formative experiences of their lives."

Is there a parallel with Idasa's effort? Van Schalkwyk reacts with vehemence. "We don't see it as the same thing. Idasa tries to soften up the whites to ripen them for the domination of the 'democratic movement'. Our role is two-way. We certainly want to listen to the other people's story, but we want them to listen to ours too."

In that case, is there a link with the "moderate" students' groups of the English campuses? "We have had approaches from some of those quarters, but we are not comfortable with them. We don't know what they are standing for. At the English universities 'moderate' often actually means 'right-wing'. They're trying to move English youth to the right and we are trying to move Afrikaans youth to the left. We don't see common ground."

A lack of common ground is Jeugkrag's chief problem. It shies away from suspect rightists. Leftists shy away from it, suspicious in their turn. It is relegated to a slightly sterile debate with a limited range of like-thinkers; a student version of Women for Peace.

There is no denying that the sheer experience of speaking to blacks remains uncommon and valuable for the bulk of Afrikaans youth, but speaking in itself is far from adequate. However much speaking might yet take place, it will hardly do much for South Africa's peace and equilibrium as long as it is speaking over the chasm created by "group rights".

Jeugkrag's determination that white- and Afrikaners must see survival ahead is one thing. The unquestioning insistence that this can only be through "group rights" is another. The rock which wrecks effective contact with the Sayco's, UWC's, etc, is not the idea of Afrikaner survival. It is the idea of group rights. Jeugkrag, like the Nats and others in the "moderate" arena, clings with much desperation but little confidence to the hope that someday the black militants will come round, swallowing "groups" in preference to plugging away at the futile old failure of revolution. It's a wishful hope, and even if it were to materialise, what good would it be? Are the ANC & Co, having swallowed "groups" as a reluctant stratagem to achieve some power in place of none thereafter supposed to call it quits? Or do they use the power they acquire under the "group" division to push for higher levels of black citizenship, simply transferring the same familiar conflict onto a new basis?

There is a certain smugness in Jeugkrags pride over its reach into the leadership echelons of junior Afrikanerdom, and an unbecoming conformism in its willingness to think only beyond the specifics, and not the parameters, laid down by its elders.

The smugness seems out of place in a society where the entire population shares a desire for a fundamental break, and the conformism is hardly appropriate for an enterprising youth movement in a troubled society.

In July, Jeugkrags is holding a congress which is aimed, says Van Schalkwyk, "at coming up with positives. We know what we are against, now we want to define what we are for." What Jeugkrags ought to be for is exploration into how Afrikaner survival can be assured without the vitiation of "group rights". May it rise to the task.

Footnotes

1. The same Afrikaners who routinely complain that English-speakers don't speak Afrikaans, seldom allow them to. At the first grammatical giveaway or unroughened "r", they swop to English, which, not least due to Hollywood, they speak better than nearly any English-speaker speaks Afrikaans. Courtesy or one-upmanship, or a bit of both?

* Regional Version of EC Developing

34000545a Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 2

[Article by political correspondent Lester Venter]

[Text] Few people outside bureaucratic corridors may have noted its birth, but there is now an officially designated Economic Community of Southern Africa—and it's six months old.

Along the way, an organisation known as Secosaf (the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa) has been converted to the permanent secretariat of SA [South Africa]'s version of the EEC, known here as Ecosa.

Ecosa itself supplants what was previously known by a somewhat forced acronym as the SATBVC states—South Africa and its four independent homelands, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Cost

All this activity has raised an old question in a new form: Is there truly a mutually beneficial trading community consisting of SA and its independent and, for that matter, self-governing homelands—or is Ecosa a grandiose appellation for a financial one-way street that is the sole way of keeping an apartheid fiction alive?

The cost of keeping the homelands in business, styled as development aid, has been the subject of bitter controversy in recent years.

They are, on average, unable to raise quite half of their financial needs from their own resources.

Irrespective of development taking place in the homelands, the arithmetic of the South African commitment becomes ever more breathtaking.

Spending on the 10 independent and self-governing homelands has peaked in the current financial year at R6,384-million, about 10 percent of the national budget.

This figure represents a 28 percent increase over last year's amount.

There are more costs attached to the homelands: The SA Development Trust, which manages spending in areas scheduled for incorporation into homelands, will spend R595-million this year and R685-million will be needed for the decentralisation benefits to companies who have located their plants away from industrialised areas and on the peripheries of the homelands.

The Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told Parliament last month that the various development corporations fostering business growth in the self-governing homelands had so far invested R559-million there.

Last year, he disclosed that SA had spent R1,270-million on buying up land in efforts to consolidate the homelands. So far they have been only partly successful, as some homelands remain broken into several satellite pieces.

Worse, about five percent of the money—roughly R175-million a year—given to the independent states, was misappropriated, embezzled or wasted in corrupt dealings. This amount is written off to a "learning experience" by the SA Government.

Debate

However, in these respects SA's experience with development aid reflects very much what has been happening in the rest of the world's relationship between developed and developing countries.

There is a serious international debate on whether the development aid given so far—and the manner in which it has been given—is a good thing or a bad thing.

Some noted academics have shown that in almost no instance has international development aid filtered down to improve the lot of the bottom 40 percent of people in the recipient nations.

The weight of the argument is swinging to the recognition that there has been much lamentable waste.

A strategy being adopted by the World Bank and other international agencies is to earmark funds for specific development projects—and then to monitor the application of the funds and the completion of the projects.

A similar pattern has emerged in SA.

Three years ago, SA introduced a series of committees, archly called Joint Financial Adjustment Committees, to oversee the use of funds in the homelands. The committees have "financial liaison officers" as their watchful operatives.

The sheer necessity of establishing the committees took precedence over the need to maintain a political stance that fostered an image of independence for these territories.

An institution central to the supply of development aid is the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

As the agency perhaps most closely involved with the monitoring activities, the bank began its life with a five-year programme of capital contributions from the SA Government.

When that programme ended last year, Pretoria agreed to another five-year term—but insisted this time that the DBSA raised 50 percent of its development capital needs from the capital market.

This year, the first of the new five-year programme, has begun with a R375-million grant from the SA Government. But with foreign sources of loan capital virtually dried up, the DBSA [Development Bank of Southern Africa] is not going to find it easy making up the other 50 percent of its capital needs.

The road to real economic co-operation leads to the SADCC—the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference made up of Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi.

This is a silent hope nurtured by several forward-looking SA Government planners.

It is an ambition that may not be as preposterous as it might appear at first glance.

Successes

Already there is much under-the-table co-operation between SA and these countries. One of the most vehemently anti-South African among them, Zimbabwe, does about 50 percent of its foreign trade with or through SA.

Emboldened by other diplomatic successes in the region, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has started talking publicly about the possibility of a regional conference.

Imaginative domestic reform would have to join hands with foreign diplomacy for new economic realities such as this to have a chance—but there are serious people both in SA and beyond its borders who think the seeds of such a new beginning may have been sown.

* Developments at Land Mobile Radio Expo Viewed

* Full House Expected

34000549 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
16 May 89 p 10

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text] A full house is expected at the second SA [South Africa] Land Mobile Radio Expo to be held today and tomorrow at the Sandton Holiday Inn.

Organised by the LMR Communications division of the Electronics and Telecommunications Industries Association, the event follows along similar lines to the first Expo held in 1987.

The exhibition is set to become the land and mobile radio industry's showpiece.

It comprises displays of the latest ranges of LMR and car telephone equipment, along with the presentation of papers by leading figures in the industry.

LMR committee chairman Harold Marshall says the exhibition will include, among other things, all facets of mobile and two-way radios and accessories such as antennas, cables and tone coding.

The Expo will incorporate a wide number of seminars covering topics of importance to the industry as well as a supporting exhibition.

The success of the first Expo has prompted the organisers to repeat the event on an alternate yearly basis.

"It is the industry's only opportunity to come together under one roof to show off products, new developments and suppliers," says Marshall.

"The Expo has filled a tremendous gap in the market for such a showpiece. It allows buyers to compare companies and their products. Previously, this could only be done on a one-on-one basis."

Because the 1987 event was a sell-out, there were many disappointed companies which wanted to participate but could not. This year the number of exhibition stands have been extended to accommodate many more exhibitors.

"The demand is there and this year's will be more than 50 percent larger. Marshall says the seminars will also fill a great gap.

"The industry will be able to upgrade its knowledge, learn about new developments in SA and discuss how overseas developments will affect the local industry."

Seminars will be held to cover a wide range of subjects including development in telemetry, paging, cordless telephones, radio systems for underground mines, micro-electronics, propagation, antennas and high-site engineering.

*** CSIR Provides Services**

34000549 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
16 May 89 p 10

[Text] An extensive set of services for land mobile radio engineering is being provided by the [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] CSIR's division of micro-electronics and communications technology.

A CSIR spokesman says this is part of its programme for radio communication systems and includes VHF-UHF and HF radio-propagation prediction for the design and operation of radio systems, as well as antenna testing.

In the case of VHF/UF, detailed coverage diagrams may be obtained for a base station at a particular site, with a particular height of antenna.

A newly developed computer facility enables rapid and interactive design, allowing experimentation with a number of sites.

"The design engineer has complete freedom as to the number of combinations of site location and antenna height he would like to consider," the spokesman says.

Contours of transmission loss and field strength can be generated for every case using digital terrain height information.

Apart from coverage co-channel, interference levels from existing systems may also be obtained, as it is possible to design for minimal levels of interference.

For HF radio systems, the division undertakes extensive propagation analyses at the design stage, to ensure satisfactory operation for the system's lifetime.

Changes in propagation conditions from day to night are taken into consideration, as well as seasonal variations and long-term variations connected with the solar cycle.

The user is also advised what frequencies would be suitable over various distances and may be advised on the type of antenna and level of transmitter power to use.

*** New Force in Local Electronics**

34000549 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
16 May 89 p 11

[Text] A new force in local electronics has emerged with QD Electronics designing, manufacturing, distributing and installing radio communications and security products.

The SA [South African]-owned company claims several strengths, including a major contribution to import replacement of two-way radio equipment, electronic security systems and personal security protection.

QD Electronics CE Bill Quale says local content is high on all product types and research and development is entirely in-house.

"Our strength lies in local designs for stringent local conditions coupled with high quality manufacturing capability, making our products readily comparable with top of the range imported items."

In comparison, he says a large section of SA's electronics industry supply is mostly imported products or are licensed assemblers of imported components.

It has been appointed the only privately owned company chosen among five organisations by the Standing Committee for Electronics as a preferential supplier of two-way radio products to government institutions.

Evidence of in-depth technical expertise is the company's entry into the market for radio systems networks where sophisticated radio equipment is supplied together with the necessary software control—all originated and written in-house.

Having shown annual compound growth of about 30 percent for the past three years, and budgeting for R20m turnover this year, QD Electronics is trebling the size of its factory at the new corporate headquarters at Kramerville. Quale says new products are also in the offing and there is a fresh commitment to quality backed up by the injection of top talent at key levels.

*** Latest Technology Used**

34000549 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
16 May 89 p 11

[Text] Although still a developing country, SA is among the leading users of telecommunications technology, including land mobile radios, says Alcom development director Chris Turner.

"This country's telephone and data transmissions systems are of the most modern and sophisticated found anywhere in the world, and its land mobile radio industry is just as advanced."

Per capita, SA ranks among the world's largest users of alpha-numeric paging and its cellular car telephone system is the latest German technology.

Major government and semi-government users have large sophisticated radio networks, making use of wide area coverage and simulcast techniques such as mobile data with in-vehicle terminals.

Turner says private radio stations are moving in a similar direction, making use of technology imported from the U.S., Europe and Far East.

While this rapid trend towards hi-tech may be exciting, can SA afford it?

Turner says it is noteworthy that there has been much press comment on government moves to stimulate local industry and encourage local design, manufacture and exports.

"SA's communications industry is dependent on overseas suppliers for possibly 90 percent of its components and the size of demand for the foreseeable future precludes investment in components manufacture of all but a few varieties."

So what is the answer, and what are the obstacles?

"The only way the SA mobile communications industry can grow is for it to sell to a large market—which means export"

However, market dominant U.S., European and Far Eastern countries pose tough competition as they have a large base of electronics manufacture so are able to apply new technology quickly.

With its acute shortage of skilled engineers and technicians, local design capability is handicapped and thus the question is whether it should try to compete with the industrialised nations on sophisticated technology, or exploit its own technology suitable for sale to the developing world?

Install

However, in their race for smarter and more compact radio systems the major equipment manufacturers have forgotten about the small unsophisticated users, Turner says.

Few developing countries have the ability to install and maintain mobile radio systems.

"It would make sense for local industry to invest in manufacturing those products desperately needed in the developing world, and for which there is vast export potential.

"We could then import hi-tech systems for those applications where those systems are required."

Turner cites the example of Alcom Systems, which has invested several million rands in recent years to set up a volume manufacturing facility and technology development centre.

Alcom, makes all its high volume medium-technology products—including a range of mobile radios—while hi-tech products are imported in kit form and assembled locally.

"By concentrating capital investment in high volume manufacture, Alcom has maximised the use of scarce resources."

Its technology development centre concentrates on developing products suitable for the local and potential export markets, but does not try to compete with overseas hi-tech manufacturers.

He says large users, municipalities and governmental agencies can help local industry by creating a demand for locally manufactured goods.

*** Spectrum Vies for R&D Contracts**

34000549 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
16 May 89 p 11

[Text] The need for local hi-tech research and development is paramount and Cape Town-based Spectrum Communications has emerged as a major contender for R&D contracts.

Faced with a weak rand, pending sanctions and strong support for local manufacture, Spectrum Communication [Managing Director] MD Andy James is optimistic about his company's future as a major contender for locally developed systems.

Demand for import replacement has resulted in a new range of fully locally designed and manufactured radio telemetry systems for display at the Land Mobile Radio Exhibition on May 16-17.

Developed by the Spectrum, the range claims features new to radio telemetry systems and includes the innovative tele-Ranger system, designed for monitoring remote equipment via radio.

James says Spectrum, which is five years has emerged as a major contender for R&D contracts in the hi-tech communications and computer-based systems industry, manufactures to international standards.

Its tele-Ranger has been developed on National Semiconductors' new 16-bit superfact [complementary metal oxide semiconductor] CMOS micro-controller. It operates from battery, solar or electrical power.

"The new products have multiple modes of operation and employ modular design, which greatly enhances flexibility of system configuration and ease of maintenance."

Other features include up to 2,000 digital inputs/outputs and 64 analog inputs/outputs per station, advanced error detection techniques and intelligent outstations allowing communications between outstations and multiple central control. Digital and analog information can be accurately transferred in a widely distributed network of sites via radio in the VHF and UHF frequency bands.

Interfacing to standard range of programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and of remote and central stations to IBM PCs for data logging, data processing and on-screen graphic displays is also provided.

*** New System for Radio Networks**

34000549 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
16 May 89 p 11

[Text] Young electronics company Microtone has developed an identification system for two-way land mobile radio networks which claims many advantages over the conventional five-tone ZVEI and other similar systems.

With import replacement in mind, Johannesburg-based Microtone—formed a year ago—designed, engineered and manufactured its MT2500 management system using surface mount technology.

Microtone MD [Managing Director] Daniel Rosin lists among the system's advantages its ability to minimise abuse or unauthorised use of two-way land mobile radio equipment.

However, surface mount technology, which has also been used to launch other new products developed by Microtone, has many advantages, he says.

"They include reduced physical size permitting the MT2500 to be integrated into most mobile radio units and portable hand-held receivers."

Offering up to 20,000 [inside diameter] ID options on an add-on basis if required, the MT2500 operates with each unit in the field being allocated an ID code, which is displayed on each transmission of the unit to its base station.

This interfaces with a real time management system to record and calculate the various statistics required, including alarm codes and area management.

Rosin says the new system's other advantages over standard systems include its greater reliability while the built-in error checking device checks the address details four times.

"Being far smaller than conventional ZVEI units makes it ideal for hand-held portable use. The current consumption of only 1mA on transmission of data make it particularly suitable for battery operations systems."

Built-in CTCSS (continuous tone code sub-audible squelch) tone facilities allow for normal repeater access in conventional systems."

*** Rural Radio Telephone Service**

34000549 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
16 May 89 p 11

[Text] A rural radio telephone, Telemobile, has been launched in SA for use in remote areas where accessibility, cost, social instability and other factors prohibit the provision of telephone lines.

Telephone companies are finding a growing use for radio frequency, in developed and developing countries worldwide, as a low-cost and reliable means of providing a telephone service in areas with small populations.

While radio for telephones has been used for many years, the original selection of frequencies in the HF band did not provide for toll quality service, due to the radio frequency interference problems by man-made and atmospheric conditions.

Manufactured and distributed by Altech Electronic Systems, Telemobile has now introduced rural telephone equipment in the VHF and UHF frequencies (66-500MHz) which provides for the best compromise of range and toll quality service.

The new systems are said to be reasonably priced with expansion capabilities that allow the service to expand from a single terminal for a single subscriber to a multiple channel terminal (up to eight channels).

It serves as many as 96 subscribers on a random access basis within an 80km radius of each terminal location.

Service can be further expanded by locating overlapping terminal locations and linking them together—via wireline or microwave backbone or satellite systems to the international exchange service.

The advantage of Telemobile systems is that its basic single line, single subscriber unit is expandable without obsolescence of equipment. And the cost per subscriber remains at a set level no matter how broad the expansion.

The Telemobile subscriber link is designed to accept any instrument that would normally connect directly into a wireline circuit such as a facsimile, telex or PABX equipment.

Even modus for computer communications up to 4,800 baud rate can be used.

Angola

UNITA's Savimbi Agrees 'To Go Into Exile'

MB1806091589 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 18 Jun 89 p 1

[By Ken Pottinger, Lisbon]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi is to go into exile—paving the way for a dramatic breakthrough to end the Angolan civil war.

While the charismatic guerrilla leader prepares to quit his bush fortress and move to New York, it has been disclosed that historic peace talks between members of his UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government will be held this week.

It will be the first the two bitter foes have met officially at the negotiating table in 14 years of ruinous conflict.

Dr Savimbi has accepted "in principle" that he should take a back seat in the talks aimed at restoring peace and arranging elections, a UNITA spokesman said yesterday in Lisbon. The bearded bush warrior would return later to fight for political power at the ballot box.

This week's preliminary MPLA-UNITA meeting is the culmination of intense international diplomatic efforts to bring the two sides together in the wake of settlement in neighbouring Namibia and the departure of Cuban troops from Angola.

Previous attempts were thwarted by Dr Savimbi's refusal to budge from Jamba, his stronghold in southern Angola. Diplomats in Lisbon say his agreement to go into temporary exile, enabling the peace process to begin, is a coup for South Africa, which has been credited with having persuaded him to get temporarily out of the way.

Two groups composed of UNITA and MPLA officials will meet in the Zairean capital, Kinshasa, for discussions mediated by Ivory Coast premier Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

The MPLA government's official mouthpiece, JOURNAL DE ANGOLA, announced the talks but did not specify what day they would begin. But it hailed the meeting as the first time the two rivals had come together officially.

The Kinshasa summit will draw up a timetable of further meetings to decide on the establishment of a "contact group".

Some sources are even predicting a "government of unity", including UNITA, by the end of July.

The latest developments were described by diplomats in Lisbon yesterday as "more promising than at any other time in recent years".

Portuguese Foreign Ministry sources, who are being kept fully briefed by Luanda emissaries, said: "The underlying situation has changed fundamentally."

Zairean leader Mobutu Sese Seko, long sympathetic to Jonas Savimbi's cause, is said to have been the main architect of the talks.

He has made at least two visits to Angola recently to measure progress on the issue. Other diplomatic efforts involving SA [South Africa], Gabon and Ivory Coast have been continuing behind the scenes.

Sources say Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos has been convinced that he will have to negotiate directly with UNITA if peace is every to be achieved.

UNITA's spokesman in Lisbon, Alcides Sakhala, said yesterday that Dr Savimbi had accepted the principle of his move to New York while procedures for the country's first national general election are worked out.

He said UNITA had proposed setting up a "nation unity" or transitional government charged with preparing general elections.

"This could take up to two years. During this time Dr Savimbi has agreed to take a back seat. He would then be our candidate in a free, nationwide election," said Mr Sakhala.

Meanwhile, UNITA has extended its unilateral ceasefire until July 24. Rebel sources here say they expect that by then details will have been worked out for the establishment of a new government.

Gbadolite, Zaire Summit on Angola Set for 22 Jun

AB1706162289 Paris AFP in French 1336 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 17 Jun (AFP)—Eleven heads of state from central Africa are expected to attend another summit on Thursday in Gbadolite (northwest Zaire) on the prospects of national reconciliation in Angola and the situation in Namibia, it was learned today from a reliable source in Kinshasa. The summit is expected to bring together the leaders of the eight countries that participated in the 16 May Luanda conference (Angola, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), as well as those of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Tanzania. The Ivorian and Chadian leaders might also take part in these deliberations, the same source stated.

This meeting would come at a time when Zaire is currently engaged in intense diplomatic activity in all the countries of the region to try and find, according to observers, a global consensus on peace in southern Africa and especially in Angola. [passage omitted]

UNITA Delegation Arrives

MB1906061289 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Our glorious UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] movement has always fought for peace and national reconciliation in Angola.

This was evident soon after the 25 April 1974 coup, the unforgettable 8 February 1976, events and throughout the 13 years of resistance against Soviet and Cuban domination. This stand remains valid today and forever. Peace and national reconciliation are the only sound base upon which the Angolan people can fulfill their noble ideals of freedom and socioeconomic progress.

In this context and in defense of the Angolan people, a delegation of our glorious UNITA movement left Jamba yesterday with instructions from Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, our beloved president, to hold direct talks with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party. The delegation is already in the Zairian capital and is ready to meet with the MPLA-Labor Party delegation so that peace and national reconciliation, for which the Angolan people have been longing, can finally be restored in our country.

Namibia

SWAPO Top Officials To Return 18 Jun

MB1806102589 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Namibia's political picture changes radically today with the arrival in Windhoek of some of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] central leaders. They are scheduled to arrive with 140 other SWAPO officials to begin the party's campaign for the election set for November. Kevin Jacobs reports:

[Jacobs] By midmorning today, trucks and buses loaded with SWAPO followers and flying SWAPO's red, green, and blue flags were heading out to Windhoek's airport to meet their leaders. Officials are restricting access to the airport, but SWAPO organizers arranged a rally outside the airport's gates. The SWAPO group, arriving from Luanda, is expected to land late in the afternoon, make a

plan for appearance at the rally, and then address a news conference in the city for the [word indistinct] group of SWAPO Central Committee members Hein Geingob, Theo-Ben Gurirab, and Hidipo Hamutenya. Sam Nujoma, SWAPO's president, is not coming home today, but party officials say he will return within the next 6 weeks.

Officials Greeted at Windhoek

MB1806170789 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1703 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 18 SAPA—The first of SWAPO's senior leadership arrived at Windhoek from Luanda today after many years in exile.

Shortly after the Air Zambia DC10 touched down, SWAPO Politburo member, Mr Hager Geingob, kissed the tarmac.

"I wish to kiss the ground," he remarked. "The mother land."

Mr Geingob said he was very happy to be home. "Its like a dream come true."

Mr Geingob will head SWAPO's directorate for the forthcoming election campaign.

On board the aircraft were 190 passengers, including Politburo members and 10 SWAPO Central Committee members. Among the politburo members are SWAPO Information Secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, and Foreign Affairs Secretary Mr Theo Ben-Gurirab.

On the tarmac to greet them were local SWAPO dignitaries, deputy foreign affairs and information secretary, Mr Niko Bessinger, and SWAPO vice chairman, Mr Danny Tjongarero.

SWAPO dancing troop and choir wearing the party colours preceeded the group carrying a flag and began ululating as the leaders emerged.

SWA [South-West Africa] Police and a UN contingent kept tight security at the airport where thousands of SWAPO supporters had gathered outside the gates since early today. But the aircraft, which was scheduled to land at 3.00pm was delayed and landed more than three hours later.

The SWAPO supporters outside the perimeter of the airport dispersed and went home after the political rally due to be addressed by the leaders was cancelled when it became clear the aircraft would only land at sunset.

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21 June 1989

